

淡江大學 113 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系別：會計學系

科目：中級會計學

考試日期：3月3日(星期日) 第 1 節

本試題共四大題，5 頁

一、選擇題：(60%，每題3分)

1. Company A issuing its annual financial reports within one month of the end of the year is an example of which enhancing quality of accounting information?
(A) Timeliness. (B) Comparability. (C) Understandability. (D) Verifiability.
2. The measurement principles reflect a trade-off between
(A) comparability and consistency.
(B) periodicity and the monetary unit assumptions.
(C) cash-basis accounting and accrual accounting.
(D) relevance and faithful representation.
3. An implicit assumption of the International Accounting Standards Board's (IASB's) Conceptual Framework is that
(A) Information must be decision-useful to all potential users of financial reporting.
(B) General-purpose financial reporting is the primary source of information for users of financial reporting.
(C) Users need reasonable knowledge of business and financial accounting matters to understand the information contained in financial statements.
(D) All of the above choices are correct.
4. A complete set of financial statements includes each of the following *except*
(A) a statement of comprehensive income. (C) footnotes.
(B) a statement of changes in equity. (D) statement of retained earnings.
5. The earnings per share computation is not required for
(A) Net income.
(B) Gain on disposal of discontinued operation, net of tax.
(C) Income from continuing operations.
(D) Income from operations.
6. The amount of time that is expected to elapse until an asset is realized or otherwise converted into cash is referred to as
(A) solvency. (B) financial flexibility. (C) liquidity. (D) exchangeability.
7. Which of the followings is correct regarding the LCNRV treatment?
(A) The inventory could be accounted for impairment loss if its estimated selling price goes

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down.

- (B) The inventory must be accounted for impairment loss if its estimated selling price goes down to the inventory cost.
- (C) Both A and B are correct.
- (D) Both A and B are incorrect.

8. When the effective-interest method is used to amortize bond premium or discount, the periodic amortization will

- (A) increase if the bonds were issued at a discount.
- (B) decrease if the bonds were issued at a premium.
- (C) increase if the bonds were issued at a premium.
- (D) increase if the bonds were issued at either a discount or a premium.

9. Match the investment accounting approach with the correct valuation approach:

	<u>Held-for-collection</u>	<u>Held-for-collection and selling</u>
(A)	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
(B)	Fair value	Fair Value
(C)	Fair value	Amortized cost
(D)	Amortized cost	Fair Value

10. Which of the following is correct under IFRS when a change in the tax rates is enacted?

I: Companies should record its effect on existing deferred tax accounts immediately.

II: Companies report the effect of changes in tax rates on deferred tax accounts in the period the new rate becomes effective.

III: Companies report the effect of changes in tax rates on deferred tax accounts that arise in future periods when the new tax rates are in effect.

- (A) I Only. (B) II Only. (C) I and III (D) I, II, and III.

11. Steinert Company has the following items at year-end:

Cash in bank	£30,000	Petty cash	£ 500
Postdated checks	2,100	I.O.U.	50,000
Compensating balances	5,000	Travel checks	3,000
Commercial paper with maturity of 2 months			8,200

Steinert should report cash and cash equivalents of

- (A) £30,500. (B) £33,500. (C) £41,700. (D) £46,700.

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- (A) debit to Warranty Expense, €900.
- (B) debit to Warranty Liability, €350
- (C) credit to Warranty Liability, €900
- (D) credit to Unearned Warranty Revenue, €900

17. Tender Foot Inc. is involved in litigation regarding a faulty product sold in a prior year. The company has consulted with its attorney and determined that it is possible that they may lose the case. The attorneys estimated that there is a 40% chance of losing. If this is the case, their attorney estimated that the amount of any payment would be €500,000. What is the required journal entry as a result of this litigation?

- (A) Debit Litigation Expense for €500,000 and credit Litigation liability for €500,000.
- (B) No journal entry is required.
- (C) Debit Litigation Expense for €200,000 and credit Litigation Liability for €200,000.
- (D) Debit Litigation Expense for €300,000 and credit Litigation Liability for €300,000.

18. Metcalf Company leases a machine from Vollmer Corp. The six-year lease requires payment of £170,000 at the beginning of each year, including £25,000 per year for maintenance, insurance, and taxes. The incremental borrowing rate for the lessee is 10%; the lessor's implicit rate is 8% and is known by the lessee. The present value of an annuity due of 1 for six years at 10% is 4.79079. The present value of an annuity due of 1 for six years at 8% is 4.99271. Metcalf should record the leased asset at

- (A) £848,761. (B) £814,435. (C) £723,943. (D) £694,665.

19. At January 1, 2022, Wembley Company had plan assets of €250,000 and a defined benefit obligation of the same amount. During 2022, service cost was €27,500, the discount rate was 10%, actual return on plan assets was €25,000, contributions were €20,000, and benefits paid were €17,500. Based on this information, what would be the amount of plan assets on 12/31/22?

- (A) A debit balance of €277,500 (C) A credit balance of €7,500
- (B) A debit balance of €295,000 (D) A credit balance of €285,000

20. Brennan Corporation began 2022 with a \$90,000 balance in the Deferred Tax Liability account. At the end of 2022, the related cumulative temporary difference amounts to \$350,000, and it will reverse evenly over the next 2 years. Pretax accounting income for 2022 is \$525,000, the tax rate for all years is 40%, and taxable income for 2022 is \$400,000. Which of the following is not correct regarding the Brennan tax accounting during 2022?

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12. Olmsted Company has the following items: share capital—ordinary, €920,000; treasury shares, €85,000; deferred taxes, €100,000 and retained earnings, €363,000. What amount should Olmsted Company report as total equity?
(A) €1,098,000. (B) €1,198,000. (C) €1,298,000. (D) €1,398,000.
13. On August 5, 2021, Famous Furniture shipped 40 dining sets on consignment to Furniture Outlet, Inc. The cost of each dining set was €350 each. The cost of shipping the dining sets amounted to €3,600 and was paid for by Famous Furniture. On December 30, 2021, the consignee reported the sale of 30 dining sets at €850 each. The consignee remitted payment for the amount due after deducting a 6% commission, advertising expense of €600, and installation and setup costs of €780. The amount cash received by Famous furniture is
(A) €25,500 (B) €22,590 (C) €23,970 (D) €23,370
14. On January 1, 2022, Jantzen Company sold land to Dansko Company. There was no established market price for the land. Dansko gave Jantzen a \$2,400,000 zero-interest-bearing note payable in three equal annual installments of \$800,000 with the first payment due December 31, 2022. The note has no ready market. The prevailing rate of interest for a note of this type is 10%. The present value of a \$2,400,000 note payable in three equal annual installments of \$800,000 at a 10% rate of interest is \$1,989,600. The note will be reported on Dansko's 2022 statement of financial position at a carrying value of
(A) \$1,989,600 (B) \$2,126,400 (C) \$1,388,560 (D) \$2,400,000
15. Vivian, Inc had net sales in 2022 of €700,000. At December 31, 2022, before adjusting entries, the balances in selected accounts were: accounts receivable €125,000 debit, and allowance for doubtful accounts €1,200 debit. Vivian estimates that 2% of its accounts receivable will prove to be uncollectable. What is the cash realizable value of the receivables reported on the statement of financial position at December 31, 2022?
(A) €122,500 (B) €112,200 (C) €111,000 (D) €109,800
16. Entertainment Tonight, Inc. manufactures and sells stereo systems that include an assurance-type warranty for the first 90 days. Entertainment Tonight also offers an optional extended coverage plan under which it will repair or replace any defective part for 2 years beyond the expiration of the assurance-type warranty. The total transaction price for the sale of the stereo system and the extended warranty is €3,000. The standalone price of each is €2,300 and €900, respectively. The estimated cost of the assurance-warranty is €350. The accounting for warranty will include a

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- (A) Deferred Tax Liability is credited by \$50,000 in 2022.
- (B) Deferred Tax Liability is debited by \$50,000 in 2022.
- (C) Income Tax Expense for 2022 is \$210,000.
- (D) Deferred Income Tax Expense for 2022 is \$50,000

二、仲信公司於年底按標價計算之存貨金額為\$371,000。公司的記錄提供下列資料：期初存貨零售價\$280,000、成本\$210,000、進貨零售價\$2,625,000，進貨成本\$1,750,000，再加價\$70,000，再加價取消\$28,000，銷貨總額\$2,565,500，銷貨退回\$45,500，減價\$35,000。試作：

1. 依傳統零售價法估計期末存貨成本。(5%)
2. 估計短缺存貨之成本。(5%)
3. 說明存貨短缺之可能原因。(5%)

三、洋奇公司於 X6 年 1 月 1 日發行五年期之可轉換公司債，共得款\$1,026,000。該公司債面額\$1,000,000，票面利率 4%，每年 12 月 31 日付息，公司債合約中規定，自債券發行日起滿六個月後至到期日前六個月止，每張面額\$1,000 之公司債可以轉換成面額\$10 之普通股 20 股。已知發行當日市場上相同條件之不附轉換權公司債之公允價值為\$956,705（公允利率為 5%），公司債溢折價按有效利率法攤銷。

試為洋奇公司作以下相關分錄：

1. X6 年 1 月 1 日發行可轉換公司債之分錄。(5%)
2. X6 年 12 月 31 日付息之分錄。(2%)
3. 試依以下獨立情況作洋奇公司之相關分錄：
 - (1) X8 年 1 月 1 日洋奇公司以\$1,030,000 之價格買回所發行之公司債，當日不含轉換權公司債之公允價值為\$950,000。(4%)
 - (2) X8 年 1 月 1 日洋奇公司普通股每股市價為\$55，債券持有人要求全數公司債均轉換為普通股。(4%)

四、台北公司於 X5 年 7 月 1 日以\$1,000,000 購入某機器設備，估計機器耐用年限 5 年，無殘值，以直線法提折舊。X8 年 6 月 30 日台北公司以該機器交換另一類似機器，另支付現金\$100,000。經評估台北公司舊機器交換時之公允價值為\$350,000，此機器於 X7 年底評估時並無減損跡象。

試作：

1. 假設交換不具商業實質，作台北公司 X8 年 6 月 30 日資產交換之分錄。(5%)
2. 假設交換具商業實質，作台北公司 X8 年 6 月 30 日資產交換之分錄。(5%)